MEETINGS OF THE MURPHYS

No Reasons Why Christians Should Refuse to Sign Temperance Pledges.

Evidences of the Good That Is Being Done for Drunkards-Appeals of a Father and Three Sons for the Unfortunate.

At the afternoon Murphy meeting yesterday the little room of the Republican headquarters was crowded with people eager to hear the younger Murphy, who was announced to preside. With him on the small platform were sented the Revs. Ford, Woodruff, Backus, Sheridan and Rondthaler. Mr. Murphy's subject on this occasion was, "Are There any Valid Objections to Signing the Pledge?" This question he answered very ably, showing that all Christian people at least should sign it for the incalculable influence of their example. It was to that, he said, that the grand triumph of temperance in Evansville was due, where 9,000 people signed the pledge in fifteen days. "While there," he continued, "I was going down to an afternoon prayer-meeting in a church, when I met a gentleman, intoxicated, who was reeling along and every few minutes putting his band down into a bag of peanuts and devouring them, shells and all [Laughter.] He ran against me. 'Glad to meet you,' I said. [Laugh-

"'Who are you,' he said.

" My name is Murphy, and I am leading some temperance meetings hera.' "'You ain't Murphy,' he replied instantly.

". Why, he is an old gray-headed grandfather," be said. 'Where are you going?'

"'To a gospel temperance prayer-meeting,' I answered.

"'I'll just follow you to see if you are lying. young fellow,' and he did. When we reached the church the minister was speaking, but the tipsy contleman broke in on him with, 'Hold on there! I want to ask you if this is the gentleman who is conducting the temperance work here! Everybody looked around, and in a moment the gentleman came over to my side of the church and said. 'I beg your pardon, sir, for my words, and now I want you to go right home

"I can't. I must speak to these people." "'Yes, but I want you to come right now.' Thinking I might do some good I jumped into the phaeton of a friend, who offered it at the door, and drove to his home, two miles away. He turned to me and said: 'Do you know what makes me drink? 'No!' 'Well, my wife drinks more than I do. If you can get her I am willing to sign.' Presently his wife entered, I saw from her face that she was evidently a woman of culture and refinement. On my being introduced as a temperance man, she treated me very coldly, and said she would prefer not to talk on the subject. 'But you know why I drink?' said her husband to her. "'Yes, it's because you like it.' [Laughter.]

"'No it's because you will drink yourself,' he "Shut up,' replied the woman angrily. But just then her little daughter came in and said. on seeing me: 'Oh, Mr. Murphy, I wish you

could get papa and mamma to sign the pledge, so they would stop drinking.' " 'Would you stop for her sake?' I said. "'Yes,' was the earnest reply and both signed, and signed with God too, and a beautiful home saved from drink. [Applause.] Christian people want more lution to do duty because it is duty. A naughty boy, whose good old father was a minister, had noticed the mechan-

ical way in which the members of his father's church went through the hymns. Every Sunday the old man gave out his favorite tune. 'No. 16,' and this boy thought to himself, one night, 'Now, if I paste a song of my own in there. they'll sing it just the same.' [Laughter.] And he did it. The next morning the minister turned to 'No. 16,' and read: "Old Grimes is dead, that good old man! "We ne'er shall see him more-

"The old man's eyes looked as if they would pop out of his head. [Laughter.] Some people laughed and others got mad. The paster wiped his spectacles, and, mopping the cold beads of sweat from his brow, proceeded: "He used to wear an old gray coat,

All buttoned down before. "His hand dropped to his side, and in confusion the old man said, 'Bretheren, I have preached to you for sixteen years, and never found this hymn before; but its in a good book, and must be all right, so we will sing it through to the end!' [Applause.] That's it. You are in a good cause. You are in good company.

Stick to it to the end! [Applause.]

An audience of over 2,500 people gathered in Tomlinson Hall last night. Twelve hundred tickets to the workingmen's reserved seats in the front had been distributed by Dr. Rondthaler among the manufactories of the city, and a considerable number of the men receiving them fulfilled their promise to be present, although many seats still remained unclaimed at 8 o'clock, and when the hymn "March Forward" was sang several hundred people suited the ac-tion to the word and filled up the seats in front of them. The opening hymn of the exercises, "Beulah Land," was then given with fine effect by the large choir led with three trumpets. flute, organ and piano in concert, and the entire congregation rising. Three Murphys, father and two sons, and about a dozen ministers sat upon the piatform, and a finer-looking body of men has seldom presided over the great assemblies that gather there from time to In opening the meeting Francis Murphy called upon the platform two notable witnesses to the effects of the temperance revival, one of whom said that his last spree continued from early in the spring until a week ago without intermission. at which time he was rescued by the movement, through the assistance of a friend, Mr. P. J. Kelleber, of this city. He did not know how he had obtained such miserable subsistence as he did during this period, so muddled had he become by drink. He had slept in stable most of the time. He occasionally swept the streets, done anything that was not denied him in his groveling condition. During all this time he felt sure that water had never touched his body and he became filthy." "But." he added. "since being clothed and in my right mind I have bad about two baths every day to make up for lost time and get used to it, you know." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Murphy then urged the necessity of people being generous in helping these men whose resolutions have once more filled them with the hope and dignity of manhood, and suggested that a room nicely equipped, comfortable, and with reading matter of the day, games, etc., would be a power in making them feel they had some other offer of hospitality than their old associations afforded. But business men, he said, should look at the practical side, and ramember that these poor fellows could not contribute a cent to such an enterprise for membership, and funds must be forthcoming from outside. Dr. Rondthaler then read a similar appeal for help for an unfortunate man, from the Y. M. C. A. Fifteen applications from persons known to be deserving, and who are willing to do anything for subsistence, were read. Francis Murphy then said: "I don't think I told you how many children ! had. [Laughter.] Oh the woods are full of 'em! [Laughter.] And now it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you my son, William Murphy." This Mr. Murphy, who is a thoughtful-looking man, considerably resembling his father. with iron-gray hair, nearly white in front, came forward to receive the shouts of approbation, which seemed to be the portion of all Murphys in Indianapolis. "While laboring with my brother in LaPorte," he said, "where over half the population signed the pledge, I read with intense interest the progress of the work in the beautiful capital of Indiana. I believe, as I stand before you to-night, that the walls of iniquity in this city are to fall [great applause] and be trodden into dust!" [Applause.] After relating various experiences in the movement, briefly but with great effect, Mr. Murphy said: "I see that the time is rapidly coming when the churches of Indianapolis will unite on this question, and shoulder to shoulder, arm to arm, by the power of God, press on to victory, when there will be one of the grandest revivals of religion this city has ever seen." [Great ap-

Thomas E. Murphey was then introduced, and said: "Some people are too particular about the company in which they do good deeds. Why, they would like to have a heaven to commence maneuvers in! [Laughter.] Yes, they are like ister: 'Don't you want to go to heaven!' 'Well, yes, I would like to, but between us, I don't want to go in such a crowd as this. [Laughter.] On one occasion when Fred Douglass was deivering one of his famous speeches, an Irishman said to a centieman in the audience: 'That pates all the spaches I iver hurrd, so it does." "What's the matter with you!" asked the man addressed, impatiently. Didn't yes hear that foine oration! " he

"'Yes, but that's nothing. He is only a mu-What do you care for what he says!"

"'A mu-whatl' asked the Irishman. "'A mulatto, a half nigger you know. No-"Well, begorrah, is he though? If a half nager spakes loike that thin a whole one would bate the prophet Jeremiah himself sure."

[Great laughter and applause.]
That's it triends, give the half negro a chance!
If you are a believer in temperance put on your colors, and if you don't dare do that, then don't laugh at a man who does. [Cheers.] When I was stopping in this city the Thursday after election, I saw the streets filled with yelling crowds of men, exulting over political triumphs. The 'horn man' was there. [Laughter.] Yes, sir; and he did not forget who he was, either [laughter]; and he systematically questioned every man he met to know what was the matter with Harrison [great cheers], and answered his own question with cries of 'He's all right!' [Laughter, cheers and cries of 'you bet,' etc.] He was wrapped in the stars and stripes and wore the outton of his colors in his coat lapel, and was a walking ensign for his party all over. He wore, besides, a little something wrapped in crape over which he exulted unreasonably perhaps at times [Great laughter.] This showed the cause he had beaten. Even the Democrats went around with their heads and coats bundled in the same stuff, but still they yelled 'Hurrah for Grover! If he is in the soup!' And waved his bandanna. [Shouts of applause. | And this showed that their hearts never failed them in the darkest hour. [Laughter.] Now my friends put on your colors. Don't be moral cowards! In God's name, be honest men, and give the temperance you believe in as good a chance as you gave Republicanism, and you will win as great a victory, no less important, in the sight of Almighty God, to this Nation's welfare! [Tremendous applause, lasting about two minutes. The usual request for signatures to the pledge was made, and the response was general, after which the audience was dismissed.

TWO YEARS IN THE ARCTIC ZONE.

Lieut. Schwatka's Description of His Search for the Sir John Franklin Party.

An audience that filled nearly every seat on both lower floor and gallery of Plymouth Church assembled last night to hear the second lecture of the Indianapolis course, delivered by Lieutenant Schwatks, the arctic explorer. The Lieutenant had for his subject the expedition to the arctic regions in 1879-80, which he commanded, in search of Sir John Franklin and party. Some of his descriptions of arctic scenes were finely drawn, and he had the closest attention of his audience during his entire talk. The Lieutenant does not have the appearance of a man who has endured the hardships of two years' stay in the frozen north. He is a portly man, who among a multitude would be taken for a congressman rather than an explorer. In beginning his lecture he gave a brief history of the many arctic expeditions, all of which had been practically failures.

The expedition which the lecturer had in charge was fitted out in New York in June, 1878. It consisted of the Lieutenant, four men and a negro. He assumed the responsibility with much diffidence. He had seen some hard duty as a cavalry officer in the United States army, but he had little conception what service meant in a climate where the mercury froze. The expedition encountered a few Esquimaux about the middle of July. They were simple people, easily satisfied and cheated. Early in August the explorers reached the place, on Hudson's bay, which was to be their home base of supplies during the winter. A month later the natives began building their houses of snow for the winter. Of these houses the lecturer gave a complete description. He found them to be comfortable and a sure protection against cold, but he had not been there long until he saw it necessary to use the clothing of the natives. He believed many explorers in the north made the mistake of using the dress and food of the temperate zone, and gave it as his opinion that with the Esquimaux equipment, a white man might be able to go to the limit of temperature. After he and his men began following the customs of the natives they suffered no more from the cold than the inhabitants of that region.

on its long-contemplated journey to King William's land. It had three sledges; twelve natives-four men, four women and four boysan forty-four dogs, and with less than a month's provisions. The Lieutenant and his fellow-travelers expected to depend upon game for sustenance, and the plan worked well, because they had not been out but a few days until several reindeers were killed. He gave an interesting description of several hunts for these animals. They furnished great sport even when the mercury was 50 or 60 degrees below zero. On the forty-fifth day out a party of thirty natives were found, and from them the first word from Sir John Franklin's party was received. One of the number was an old man seventy years of age, who remembered considerable about the members of the party. Still further north another tribe of one hundred natives were met, and them a good deal more about drifting of Franklin's ship down channel, and the famishing men was learned. Some of the tribe had entered the ship after the sailors had all perished, and found bones, which had been sawed in two in order that the marrow might be eaten by their starving comrades. After the snow began to disapthe lost expedition, were found.

Early in April next year the party started out

The speaker described the going back to the base of supplies, and described how, when arriving there, it was found that the man who had been left in charge had departed with all the provisions. The lientenant then graphically described his perilons journey along the coast with two natives, in search of a whaling vessel, and how happy he was to get back into civilization after having traveled 3,250 miles on a sledge.

A Presidential Chair.

Mrs. Azalia Aldrich Osgood, of Astoria, Ore., has made a presidential chair, which she presented to Gen. Harrison yesterday. It is a gentleman's large easy chair, covered with immortelles and pampas grass in alternating colors of red, white and blue. On the back is a representation of a log cabin made of seedpods, with tinseled figures 1840-1888. Under this is a veiled floral bust of President-elect Harrison. Beside this is a Goddess of Liberty, clad in patriotic colors, with outstretched hand, about to snatch the veil from the face of the bust. Over the chair is a gilded arch bearing the word Harrison in large red immortalles. Above the arch is a floral, flag and beneath it is a floral liberty bell profusely decked with small bells of red, white, blue and bronze. Mrs. Osgood is in the city in the interest of the Rochester, N.

Y., fire sufferers, and will remain several days.

Two Small Fires. The fire department stopped the spread of two small fires yesterday. Early in the morning an incendiary set fire to the stable in the rear of 612 North Illinois street, and there was a loss of \$100. Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, there was a threatening blaze in the double frame bouse, Nos. 237 and 239 West Maryland street, originating from a defective flue, but it was extinguished before the loss had exceeded \$100.

A Confiding Young Man.

.W H. York, a young man traveling from Clinton to Louisville, Ky., was swindled by a bunko man at the Union Depot yesterday morning. A sharper indured him to hold a counterfeit \$6,000 government bond as security for \$17 advanced to pay expressage on two trunks. York did not discover the swindle until he had watched the trunks two hours. The sharper es-

Reports Still Out.

The Governor is still without the annual reports from several State institutions. Those from the Insana Hospital, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Institutes, State Prison North, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Purdue and State Universities, State Board of Agriculture and the Horticultural Society are yet to come.

A New Free Gravel Road. The new free gravel road, extend south three miles from the Hamilton county line, built under the act of 1885, was accepted by the County Commissioners yesterday. The completion of tais road opens a through gravel route to Hamilton county, and, with the exception of about three miles in the neighborhood of Millersville, it is all free.

CATARIH is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. L. oed & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RECEPTIONS BY DISTINGUSHED MEN.

General Harrison Greeted by Companions of the Loyal Legion.

General Harrison had so many visitors yesterday that the greater part of the day was given over to receiving them. The first visitor of note was Senator Quay, who, with Generals A. T. Britton and George B. Williams-the two latter calling on the President-elect concerning the inaugural ceremonies-visited him at 9:30. The General said he had no suggestions to make in regard to the ceremonies, expressing his willingness to leave everything in the hands of General Britton and the various committees. After a pleasant social talk, Generals Britton and Williams retired. Senator Quay remained at the General's home for some time. It was not his first meeting with the President-elect. He left for the East at 5:10 o'clock last evening. The General had hardly completed his talk with Senator Quay after lunch, when the gentle-

men in the city attending the meeting of the Loyal Legion began to visit him. The spacious parlors were crowded until nightfall. Among the first to call was ex-President Hayes, accompanied by his sons, Webb and Rutherford. They received a very hearty wel-come. In the meanwhile, scores of new comers were being introduced to General and Mrs. Harrison, and the General invited the ex-President to remain with them and receive the vet erans, which he did for a half hour or more.

Among a few of the distinguished soldiers who were conspicuous in the Harrison parlors were ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Gen. John Noble, Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. Byron R. Price, Col. R. C. Kerens, and others. Mrs. McKee, assisted by Miss Miller, the daughter of W. H. H. Miller, served tea and coffee to the gentlemen at a table in the back parlor. At 5 o'clock the visitors all departed.

Deputy Sheriff C. W. Cedars, Lieut. John A. Foster, George C. Henson and Oscar Karcen, a committee appointed by the Chicago dragoons, left Chicago last night to visit the Presidentelect, with the hope of meeting General Britton, to make arrangements for securing desirable positions in the presidential inaugural parade. The Chicago Dragoons is an independent cavalry troop, fifty strong, handsomely uniformed and equipped, and owning their own horses, which they will take with them to Washington to participate in the inaugural.

Greetings to the Ex-President.

A large number of citizens and visitors to the city called upon ex-President Hayes at his room in the New Denison, yesterday afternoon. The callers were received with great cordiality by the General, whose good Pight hand has not lost its cunning in the hand-shaking line. Many of the visitors from Missouri called in a body to pay their respects, and the fact was gleaned from the conversation that several of them were Obioans by birth. In conversing with a number of his friends the ex-President said that it was hard for him to realize that white hairs belonged to him. He reads without glasses, and when one takes into consideration the amount of work his eyes have done this fact is truly remarkable. The General attributes their splendid condition to the application of cold water every morning. His general good health be ascribes to the care which he has always taken of himself and the exercise in the open air which he has regularly and rigidly followed. He will start for his home in Fremont, O., at noon to-day.

NATURAL-GAS EXPLOSION.

A House Damaged and a Woman Seriously Injured by an Accident from Carelessness.

Yesterday forenoon a house in Haughville, occupied by Charles Wiltshire, was badly damaged by a natural-gas explosion caused by carelessness. The worst feature of the accident is that Mrs. Wiltshire is so badly injured as to make her recovery doubtful. Wiltshire himself and his child were severely burned. A week or ten days ago the Indianapolis Natural gas Company put the pipes in the house, leaving caps over the pipes with which the stoves connections were to be made. Mr. Wiltsbire desired at this time to have only two fires, althoughithere were three rooms in the house. It was his wish to make the connections himself. He did so for the two rooms and notified the company yesterday that he was ready to have the gas turned

Early in the morning an inspector went to the house, and after examining the connections for the two stoves asked if there was any gas in the house. He was informed that there was not, and not knowing about the pipe leading into the front room turned on the gas and went away. Somebody had removed the cap from the pipe in the front room, and the gas was, of course, given free vent there. The door between this front room and the middle or family room was closed, and it was nearly a half hour later before the smell of escaping gas was observed No leaks could be found in either of the rear rooms, and Mrs. Wiltshire opened the door leading to the front room to look for the leak there. As she did so the gas rushed into the second room, and coming in contact with the fire at once exploded with the sound of a cannon. The room in which the leak occurred was completely wrecked. The front and one side wall were forced down and the roof fell in, and one wall in the adjoining room was torn down and burled several feet. Mrs. Wiltshire's was hurled out into the yard, badly burned and injured by her fall. She was removed to the house of a neighbor. Dr. Edwin C. Thompson. who attended her, thinks there is a chance for her recovery unless she inhaled some of the flames. She was unconscious nearly all afternoon, but in the evening she showed signs of

"The explosion was simply the result of carelessness," said a member of a gas company, last evening. "It shows that people cannot use too much care in the use of this fuel. If it is handled carefully, it is not more dangerous than illuminating gas. If it had been the latter escaping, the explosion, I have no doubt, would have been more serious than it was. Another thing: People who are putting in gas should not fail to inform the inspector of every pipe leading into the house. If this is not done, uncapped pipes may be overlooked.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Strategic Temperauce Movement_A "Temperance Union" Suggested. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In the Journal of the 17th inst. your correspondent, Mr. George W. Stubbs, calls attention to the part that the Prohibition party will likely play with the next Legislature, which they aided in electing. Brother Stubbs, as we think, misapprehends the situation when he intimates that they are likely to be "snubbed." When such stalwart Democrats as Judge David Gooding inquires the way to Prohibition headquarters during the campaign, he means busi-

ness. It is not to be supposed that he will not make his party carry out the agreements, whatever they may be. A brief review of the attitude of the

third party during the late paign may serve to right expectations. The Prohibition party is not a local party; it is far from it. It is a great national party. The Prohibition party is opposed to "local option," "high license," or "low license," or a tax of any kind. The advocates of the party maintained in their arguments that it is not right to have saloons in the Fourth ward and not in the Second, or in one township and not in another. And if the logic holds good, if there are saloons or "free whisky" in one State there should be in every other; that no section of the State, or United States, should have the right to exclude the sale of intoxicants to the possible detriment of another. Whatever is done should be national. It is a broad-guage party. It was argued that the money received from the sale of liquors and paid into the treasury of the city, county or State is but "blood purchase" money. So the "third," or Prohibition party, is opposed to a whisky tax, high or low. Hence, we conclude that the work of the next Legislature will be to repeal the present license law and carry out the wishes of the Prohibition party-that is, if they were honest in their bitter opposition to "local option" and a "whisky tax. Does Brother Stubbs think that the Le islature will not carry out the wishes of the party that helped them to power! Besides, the repeal of the license or "whisky tax" and "localoption" laws in every State is a great strategic movement to bring about "national prohibition." The repeal will make the sale of whisky a common calling, and drinking so general that

is my wandering boy to-night?" The condition of things under such a regime

one man and sweep the hydra-headed monster intemperance from the land by enacting national prohibition. The way is plain, though crimsoned with the blood of the slain. Such was the argument of not a few of our third-party friends

in the late campaign. It is to be remembered that the "third," or Prohibition party is a conscientious party. If not conscientious they are not anything. With them conscience is in no sense the creation of education, but the exacting standard of measurement by which al! Republican shortcomings are determined. This very conscientious party presented the anomaly of being so conscientious as to be unwilling to restrict an evil that at present cannot be extripated. At the late election in this State there were 536,949 votes cast. It is probable that with the enforcement of a good local option law" in this State for two years, which would serve to restrict the traffic and keep the question before the people of the State, a majority of the above number would vote for an amendment to the Constitution that would settle the question for the future. The national Prohibition party in this State numbers 9,881, or one in every fifty-five votes cast or one in twenty-eight votes of a bare majority. I am not selfish in a strict sense, but I would like to have some wholesome legislation in our own State, and not wait for the national prohibition looked for. The recent prohibitory vote in the Southern States was not as large as was confidently predicted by the Prohibition party. In fact, national prohibition is apparently a little too remote to satisfy stanch temperance men, who are not identified with the the Prohibition or third-party movement.

The large temperance element in the State, probably numbering over 200,000 votes, is practically without any organization. Is it not time to organize a "Temperance Union" looking to effective work through the two leading parties, by working through the primaries to secure the nomination of representatives and Senators who are pledged to give us the desired legislation? In other words, have we not had the play Hamlet with Hamlet left out about long enough in the leadership of the "third" party Prohibitionists, who have assumed to speak for the temperance masses of the State, which they have been unable to lead or whip into their service?

J. J. W. BILLINGSLEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.

Trained Sunday-School Teachers. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Sunday-school teachers ought to be thoroughly trained. Their office is one of great dignity. They handle the most sacred and profound truths. They deal with souls in the formative period. They receive children from the home to be made ready for the church, and they stand midway between the parent and the pastor, helpers of both. They may make their work a delight and a blessing, if they bring ability into it, or a weariness and a shame, if they attempt it unprepared. Some of the best men and women of our time are Sundayschool teachers. Sabbath after Sabbath, regularly and prayerfully, they go to their positions, their minds well stored with Bible knowledge, their hearts overflowing with love. They seek no reward, save that satisfying portion granted to all who labor faithfully for the Master. Unfortunately there are many of another kind, who give no thought to the lesson of the hour, who have no just appreciation either of their privileges or duties.

There is an urgent demand for competent teachers. This is the day of skilled labor. Tasks in all vocations are assigned only after apprenticeship. The rudiments of an English education are taught in our free schools by experts. those who know the branches they teach and have acquired the best known art of leading others to the same knowledge. If, after five days of such instructions, our youth are placed in the Lord's day school, to witness a perfunctory performance, at once a caricature and a travesty, how shall we retain their respect and minister to their religious profit?

There are many devices to supplement the ignorance and indolence of teachers. Chief among them is that modern abomination, the lesson leaf, a pony on which to ride, a crutch on which to lean. See how it has driven God's book from the Sundayschool, how it has paralyzed thought. how it has transformed multitudes into parrots, repeating what some doctor of divinity has written a thousand miles away. We need teachers for our youth, those who study and inspire others to study, who feed on the living bread and break it, multiplied an hundred fold, to the hungry. He only can teach who studies.

Are the above points well taken? If so, the great desideratum is a system of training for teachers. Pastors who would exercise full watch over their flocks, superintendents who would make their schools successful, parents who are interested in the religious education of their offspring, reformers who would prepare conditions for the welfare of the future society, teachers who would remove what Marion Harland, with some propriety, called "a folly in Israel," indeed, all classes of persons ought to be interested in any movement that seeks to supply this great need.

A beginning has already been made in our own city. The Indianapolis Sunday-school Association, auxiliary to the Indiana Sunday-school Union, and affiliating with the International Institute, has projected a normal class. Its first lesson session will be held during the first week in January. Its courses of study and drill bave been briefly announced, and will be more fully made known. A goodly number of all denominations are enrolled. To secretary, Mrs. Eliza McCoy, No. 82 East New York street, will rereceive other names. Three hundred, at least, are desired. Can they be had? INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19. J. E. GILBERT.

About Bribery at Elections.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The Democratic mind is much exercised, since the result of the presidential election became known, about bribery, and more stringent laws are demanded. What is needed is a healthy public sentiment against the perpetrators of this crime which should include those who buy as well as those who sell their votes: and without this foundation, laws will be ineffectual. Let the enormous contributions to so-called campaign expenses be stopped, and then the ready means to purchase votes will not be at hand. I may be safely assumed that President Cleveland and others who made large advances to this fund knew very well, at the time, that their money was not to be used for a legitimate purpose. The precedent set by the President was a very bad one, and in that respect he disregarded the example of all his predecessors, when he gave a large sum of money to secure his own re-election, and it may be hoped no future President will follow such a bad example.

Did the election in Indiana turn on purchasable votes? I think not. If we assume that the "fine workers" in each party bought all the "floaters" they could and that each had ample funds for the purpose, one illegal transaction would offset the other. The number of those who make merchandise of their votes is greatly exaggerated, but it must be confessed with shame that such people do exist in Indiana as well as other closely contested States. If public sentiment was healthy there would be no need of further legislation, but it is not. I would suggest an amendment of the election law embodying this feature. In order to prevent marching up floaters in "blocks of five" under the charge of a trusty man, to the polling place, every voter should be required to approach singly and through a room adjoining that occupied by the election officers, unobserved, and deposit his ballot, and no other person should be allowed to approach nearer than 100 feet to him. The workers would have to stand back, and, no matter what the victim had promised them, he would have the opportunity to change and vote according to own judgement, privately. Those who buy votes would not invest money with such uncertainty, especially when the market value was as high as it was reported to be in the last campaign. It would surely discourage, if it did not wholly prevent the nefarious practice. But I should have more hope of pure elections if some means could be devised to stop the flow of money into the party treasury, for while that goes on legislation against bribery will probably accomplish but little. NEW CASTLE, Ind., Dec. 17. M. L. BUNDY.

What They Will Do.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal I think I can answer your correspondent, Geo. W. Stubbs, who asks in your issue of the 17th the question, "What will they do?" They, of course, refers to the Prohibition party voters. Before replying to the question, I must correct Mr. S. in the statement of the case. He says it 18 conceded that the influence of the Prohibition party, so far as Indiana was concerned, was given to the Democrats. Not so. Its influence was not given to aid either of the old parties. Its sole purpose was to get as many votes as possible for the cause of prohibition. If we gained more from the Republicans than the Democratic party it was because the former had more men of our way of thinking than the latter, and is an evidence of the fact that their platform and public speeches did not satisfy them upon the prohibition question, which we regard as the issue of first importance in naevery mother in the land will cry out, "Where tional and State politics. If Mr. Stubbs's party bad made such a man as Albert Griffin chairman of its national convention, instead of the will be so appalling that the Nation will rise as | largest wine-grower on the Pacific coast, and | hours."



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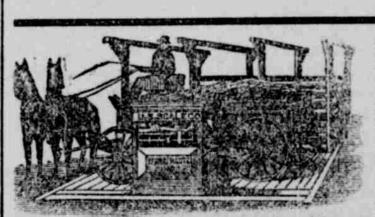
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had put such a man as Dr. Carroll, of the New York Independent, on its platform committee instead of men who were opposed to radical temperance measures, there would have been fewer prohibition Republicans to leave their

party and vote with us. Now to the question. What will we do? "Will we require the Democratic members of the Legislature to toe the mark on the temperance question?" Mr. Stubbs asks. We answer no; we demand nothing and expect nothing from the Democratic party in favor of our principle of prohibition in our State legislation, any more than we do from the Republican party in our national legislation, and for the same reason. What we will do is what we have been doing, namely, adding to our rapidly growing party all, from both the old parties, who believe as we do, that we alone are advocating the right principle on the great issue of the day, the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. This will we do. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18. J. G. KINGSBURY.

Something for the Soldiers. fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Since about all agree that it was the soldier vote that saved the day (Nov. 6, 1888,) is it not reasonable to conclude that the soldiers of the Republic must be recognized in every department of the government in making appointments? Besides, every soldier of the Union who is disabled from any cause -not the result of his own vicemust be allowed a pension based on his degree of disability; besides this, every soldier should be allowed a pension of \$8 per month, dating from discharge. This done, the soldier vote will be cast with the Republican party for years to come; but soldiers will not longer be content with a promise. The Republican party must something for the soldier, and do it soon. JAMES A. BERYMAN.

POTATO CREEK, Ind., Dec. 18.

Doesn't Want Any Other Paper. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

If a word of cheer from me was worth a cent, would like to praise the editorial conduct of the Journal once more. I want no other paper for news; for keen discenment of the times: for true political ideas; for sound philosphy and good common sense in all things. Everybody here waits anxiously for its arrival and consider it the true pointer.

SPENCER, Ind., Dec. 19.

The Good Man and the Viper.

There was once a good, kind, patient old Uncle named Samuel, who had a Large Farm, He was looking over his Farm one day and he saw a Wild-Eved Viper coming toward him. He said to the Snake: "What are you doing here?"

"I have come here from the Other Side of the Big Pond to Run Things on this Farm." "But this is my Farm," said Uncle Samuel. "I don't care a Durn," said the Snake; "I am going to pick out what I want of it for Myself and Play Smash with what I don't want. If you

italist and a Thief." And the good, kind, patient old Uncle Samuel listened with a Smile to the Ravings of the Viper, but when it tried to Bite him he put his Foot down on it hard and Mashed it Fiat.

He Got the Surprise. Detroit Free Press.

and am housekeeping for myself."

"A cut from the neck, ma'm."

"I-ah-but I want some meat," she said, as entered a shop on Grand River avenue. "Yes'm." was the stereotyped reply. "I was pa's housekeeper for two years, you know," she continued, "and now I'm married

"And I want good meat, you know." "Yes'm." "The very best. Which is the best beef

"Oh, yes; I'd forgotten. Well, give me two pounds, and I shall cook it myself and give Charlie a surprise." Sir Charles Dilke in India.

London Truth.

Sir Charles and Lady Dilke reached Karachi on Nov. 6 and met Frederick Roberts. With the commander-in-chief they went up at once, without changing carriages, to Quetta by the new broad gauge, high-level line through the Bolan Pass, visiting Sir Charles Elliott, the Minister of Public works, on the way up. The line had not been inspected or opened to trains, and the bridges and tunnels were unfinished, so it was with some difficulty that the train was able to pass. Quetta was reached on Nov. 8, and the party then became the guests of Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman.

Has Used Them for Fifteen Years. Ira J. Griffin, book-keeper First National "I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters for the last fifteen years in my family and can conscientiously recommend them as invaluable when applied where pain is to be relieved. Two years ago I contracted pneumonia from a heavy cold, and during my convalescence, and in the winter months since, have worn one on each lung across my back, and have experienced great benefit therefrom, and was relieved from a threatened return in less than twenty-four DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair, preceded in northern portions by light snow; warmer; winds becoming southwest-

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 30.22 24 81 N'wat Fair. 2 P. M... 30.30 29 62 N'wst Clear. 7 P. M... 30.39 28 72 N'wst Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 30; minimum thermome Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 19,

Mean.... -0.09 General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS. Dec. 19-7 P. M. Bar- Thermometer. Pre-Station. ter. Exp. Min. Max tat'n

New York city... 30.10 20 26
Buffalo, N. Y.... 30.24 16 12
Philadelphia, Pa.. 30.16 26 26
Pittsburg, Pa... 30.26 22 22
Washington, D.C. 30.22 30 30
Charleston, S. C.. 30.24 38 34
Atlanta, Ga... 30.32 28
Jacksonville, Fla. 30.26 44 36
Paragraph Fla. 30.28 44 39 Pensacola, Fla. 30.28 44

Pensacola, Fla. 30.28 44

Montgomery, Ala 30.34 36

Vicksburg, Miss. 30.42 36 42 Clear. New Orleans, La. 30.32 48 Little Rock, Ark. 30.46 32 Little Rock, Ark. 30.46 34 Clear.
58 Clear.
68 Clear.
38 Clear.
32 T Clear.
39 Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
Clear. Galveston, Tex... 30.32 San Antonio, Tex 30.36 Memphis, Tenn... 30.46 Nashville, Tenn... 30.38 Louisville, Ky.... 30.32 Indianapolis, Ind. 30.38 20 18 Cincinnati, O..... 30.38 28 .01 Snow. 28 T Cloudy 24 .02 Cloudy 16 T Snow. Cleveland, O 30.30 Marquette, Mion. |30,24 S. Ste. Marie, Mich 30.26 Chicago, Ill. 30.38
Cairo, Ill. 30.44
Springfield, Ill. 30.46
Milwaukee, Wis. 30.36
Duluth, Minn. 30.16 26 26 22 22 20 18 22 St. Paul, Minn ... | 30.28 Morehead, Minn.. 30.02 St. Vincent, Minn 29.78 28 Clear. Davenport, Ia... 30.42 Dubuque, Ia..... 30,40 Des Moines, Ia... 30,42 28 Clear. 34 Clear. 20 22 28 18 St. Louis, Mo 30.44 Kansas City, Mo. 30.48 Fort Sill, Ind. T.. 30.48 42 Clear. Dodge City, Kan. 30.44 Omaha, Neb.... 30.42 North Platte, Neb 30.24 42 Clear. Valentine, Neb... 30.14 Yankton, D. T. ... 30.26 Ft. Sully, D. T. .. 30,00 36 Cloudy don't Whack Up I will Bite you. You are a Cap-Bismarck, D. T. . . 29.94 36 Ft. Buford, D. T. 29.96 P. Arthur's L'd'g. 30.08 54 Cloudy 24 Clear. 10

> T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow. War to the Lips,

Qu'Appelle, N. W. 29.80 36 Ft. As nab ne. M. T 30.06 38

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Ft. As'nab'ne. M.T 30.06 38 24 50 Clear.
Helena, M. T..... 30.24 38 20 50 Clear.
Boise City, I. T... 30.40 34 26 42 Clear.
Chvenne, W. T... 30.20 40 28 52 Clear.
Ft. M'Kn'ny, W.T. 30.02 48 62 Cloudy
Ft. Wahaskie, Wy 30.28 22 10 40 Clear.
Denver Col. 30.24 48 24 50 Clear.

40 Clear.

There is a commotion up in New York in the neighborhood of Vassar college. The females of that cultured vicinage have formed a prohibitton elub, which boycotts the cigarette and ostracises any boy who uses the weed in tissuepaper form. Not to be outdone, the men folks have retorted by forming a club which puts the ban on chewing gum. The situation is strained. No boy who smokes cigarettes has received a note to attend a leap year party or has received an offer. This is bad enough, but the chewing gum girls have to go sleigh-riding alone, and a sleigh-ride without a protecting arm is the loneliest thing in the arctic clime. The struggle between the cigarette and the chewing gum is viewed with interest all over the country. It looks like this would be a hard winter at Vassar.

Negroes and Life Insurance.

New York World. It is a fact not generally known that life insurance companies in this country charge negroes one-third higher premiums than they do other people. This is a matter with which the federal Constitution has nothing to do. The by vital statistics.

Choose the Lesser Evil.

Minneapolis Tribune. Don't do it, girls. Keep right on exercising the moral and intellectual faculties on gum, but don't commence a heated struggle with high art by whistling. Better the suppressed, modest movement of the jaws than the riotous nerve-crazing pucker of the lips."